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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Director of Medical Services

FOR THE YEAR

1951—52

PRICE

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Department of Medical Services,
Government Buildings,
The Wharf, Bridgetown, 1.
3rd October, 1952.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislature the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of Barbados for the year 1951—52.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH P. O'MAHONY,
Director of Medical Services.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary,
Barbados.

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PART I. LEGAL

1. An Act cited the Mental Health Act, 1951-24, amending the law relating to persons of unsound mind, was proclaimed on 1st January, 1952. This Act contains provisions to include the treatment of patients at the Mental Hospital on a temporary and voluntary basis.

2. Towards the close of the year, there was introduced into the Legislature a Bill seeking to establish a system of Local Government based on recommendations by Sir John Maude, K.C.B., K.B.E. It is intended that Bills relating to Public Health and Public Assistance will follow.

PART II. GENERAL REMARKS

3. The natural increase in the population was 3,793.

4. The Birth Rate increased from 30.39 in 1950 to 31.57 in 1951.

5. The Crude Death Rate also showed an increase from 12.70 in 1950 to 13.94 in 1951.

6. The Infantile Mortality Rate increased from 125 in 1950 to 136 in 1951, the increase being mainly accounted for by deaths from Respiratory Diseases, chiefly Broncho-pneumonia.

7. The quarantinable diseases did not occur.

8. The epidemics of influenza and whooping cough of 1950 carried over through the year 1951 and again the high incidence of pulmonary complications, chiefly Broncho-pneumonia, was noted.

9. General diseases were similar to those of previous years. Detailed information is available in the various sections and appendices. Diseases of the Circulatory System came first in the major causes of death and Diseases of Early Infancy and of Infective and Parasitic Origin came second and third respectively on the list. Over the last ten years there is little shift in emphasis from the preventable diseases being among the major causes of death.

10. A good deal of time was occupied in assisting in the preparation of draft legislation mentioned in Part I and in the preparation of a plan of development of hospital extension to cover a five-year period, and in the preparation of memoranda to assist the Committee which was appointed to consider and review the salaries and conditions of service of professional and technical officers.

11. The Health Centre at Speightstown was ready for occupation on 1st January, 1952, but services could not be started during the year in the absence of a Medical Officer of Health.

12. The two major factors which limit progress continue to be the absence of Public Health Services and inadequate accommodation at the General Hospital.

PART III. VITAL STATISTICS

13. The following are the principal vital statistical data for the year ended 31st December, 1951:—

Estimated population	....	....	....	215,169
Births registered	....	....	....	6,793
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	....	....	....	31.57
Deaths registered	....	....	....	3,000
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	....	....	....	13.94
Infant Mortality Rate	....	....	....	136
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	5.15
Still birth rate per 100 live births	....	....	....	2.91

14. The following comparative statement of the three main rates is of interest:—

Rate	Barbados	Trinidad	Jamaica	Br. Guiana
Births per 1,000 population	31.57	36.99	33.89	42.0
Deaths per 1,000 population	13.94	12.15	12.0	13.4
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	136	78.18	81.22	77.0

15. Tables showing a summary of the Causes of Death in each parish and in age-groups for the whole Island are given in Appendices VI and VII.

Comments.

16. The population on the 31st December, 1951 was computed as follows:—

Estimated population 31st December, 1950	..	211,682
Excess of births over deaths	..	3,793
		<hr/> 215,475
Less excess of Emigration over Immigration	..	306
		<hr/> 215,169
Population at 31st December, 1951	..	
	Males	Females
Immigration	..	..
Emigration	..	..
Arrivals by air	..	..
Departures by air	..	..

PART IV. ADMINISTRATIVE

A. PUBLIC HEALTH

17. The Central Authority consists of a General Board of Health and the Director of Medical Services who is a member of the Board. The Central Authority has a Senior Medical Officer of Health and a small force (six) of Sanitary Inspectors at its disposal for supervising work in the parishes. The Board met once-monthly and was chiefly concerned with the division and sale of land under the Public Health Act, 1908.

18. It is considered that the Board is not the appropriate body for dealing with applications for the division of land but legislation is necessary to effect the change which is again recommended.

19. Local authorities are composed of eleven Boards known as Commissioners of Health appointed on a parochial basis from the Vestry. Each local authority appoints sanitary inspectors varying in number with the size of the parish. The parish of St. Michael employs six Public Health Nurses. The parishes of St. Philip and Christ Church employ one Public Health Nurse and parish midwife respectively.

B. MEDICAL AID

20. Parochial Medical Officers are employed by the Vestry in each of the eleven parishes for the purpose of attending the poor and carrying on the medical work at the Almshouses. An Inspector of Poor for each parish investigates the circumstances of sick persons and issues tickets for free medical aid when necessary.

21. An informative statement of Poor Relief for all parishes for the year under review is provided in Appendix II.

22. The Director of Medical Services has certain statutory duties to perform in connection with poor relief in the parishes.

PART V. STAFF AND INSTITUTIONS**Staff:**

23. The following medical officers are employed by the Government:—

- Whole-time: The Director of Medical Services
The Senior Medical Officer of Health
The Bacteriologist and Pathologist
The Health Officer (Port).
- Part-time: The Assistant Health Officer (Port)
The Visiting Physician, Leper Hospital
The Prison Medical Officer
The Visiting Physician, Government Industrial Schools
The Visiting Obstetrician, Maternity Hospital.
Six Police Medical Officers.

Institutions:

24. **The Barbados General Hospital:** Operating within the Department of Medical Services under the provisions of the Barbados General Hospital Act, 1947 (1947-28), the establishment is comprised as follows:—

- Whole-time: One Medical Superintendent
One Surgeon Specialist
One Physician Specialist
One Radiologist
One Anaesthetist
Six Medical Officers.
- Part-time: Three Visiting Surgeons
Two Assistant Visiting Surgeons
One Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon
One Assistant Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon
One Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic
One Assistant Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic
One Out-patient Medical Officer
One Dental Surgeon.
- Nursing: One Matron
One Assistant Matron
One Sister Tutor
Five Sisters.

25. The Medical Superintendent writes:—

(a) Staff Appointments:**Medical Superintendent**

This post, which was vacant since 29th May, 1948, was filled by the appointment of Dr. D. S. Gideon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O., with effect from 22nd July, 1951. Mr. A. G. Leacock, F.R.C.S., Surgeon Specialist, continued to perform the duties of Medical Superintendent in addition to his substantive duties until Dr. Gideon's arrival.

Surgeon Specialist

Mr. A. G. Leacock, F.R.C.S. resigned his appointment as Surgeon Specialist on 2nd November, 1951.

Mr. M. M. Parker, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S. was appointed in place of Mr. Leacock with effect from 3rd November, 1951.

Specialist Physician

This new office, which was created on 1st June, 1950, has not yet been filled.

Anaesthetist

This new office was created on 1st September, 1950, in place of one of the seven posts of Medical Officer.

Dr. M. A. Nicholson-Wright, M.C.P.S., M.D., was appointed to the post on agreement for three years with effect from 13th March, 1951. Her engagement was terminated on 6th November, 1951.

Medical Officers

The three posts of Medical Officer which were vacant at the beginning of the year were filled by the following appointments:—

Dr. O. James, M.B., B.S., from 4th January, 1951.

Dr. K. Kuczynski, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., from the 3rd May, 1951.

Dr. Z. Skomoroch, M.D., from 29th May, 1951.

Dr. G. E. Stoker resigned his appointment on 20th August, 1951, and was succeeded by Dr. W. M. Daly, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., with effect from the 4th August, 1951.

Dr. F. G. Reader completed his term of agreement on 21st July, 1951 and Dr. C. B. Vaughan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., was appointed in his place with effect from 25th October, 1951.

Dr. D. A. Gale terminated his agreement on the 30th November, 1951, leaving one post of Medical Officer vacant at the end of the year.

Visiting Medical and Surgical Staff

The vacancy of Visiting Surgeon which resulted from the resignation of Dr. W. H. E. Johnson on the 20th February, 1950, has not been filled. Dr. A. S. Cato, Assistant Visiting Surgeon, continues to act in this post and Dr. G. S. Emtage continues to act as Assistant Visiting Surgeon.

Dr. A. A. Gibbons resigned his appointment as Assistant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon on 28th January, 1951. The resulting vacancy has not yet been filled.

Dr. F. F. Manning retired from his appointment as Dental Surgeon on the 31st August, 1951, and Dr. E. W. Storey, D.D.S. was appointed in his place with effect from the 1st September, 1951.

Radiographers

Mrs. M. G. Alexander resigned her appointment as Radiographer on the 28th February, 1951. This post has not yet been filled.

Sisters

The post of Sister Tutor and Home Sister which became vacant on the 8th June, 1949, has not yet been filled. Mrs. C. W. Stoute, a former Sister, continues to act in this post.

The post of Sister which became vacant on the 29th October, 1950, has not yet been filled. Miss A. E. Pencheon was engaged to act in this post from 1st November, 1950.

Two additional posts of Sister, created on the 1st June, 1950, for suitable local candidates were filled by the appointment of Miss E. M. Skinner and Miss E. K. Walters with effect from the 31st March, 1951 and the 3rd May, 1951, respectively. These two nurses had just completed a course of training in England under the London County Council Scheme (D.476) for the training of nurses.

(b) Working of the Hospital

As will be seen from the accompanying statistics, the work of the Hospital continues to increase rapidly.

In 1947-48 the average number of patients resident daily was 258, and the number of out-patient attendances was 40,373. For 1951-52 these figures have increased to 345 and 90,016 respectively.

From these figures it can readily be appreciated that the staff are faced with many serious difficulties and problems arising from the treatment of as many as 360 to 370 in-patients in a hospital equipped with only 336 beds and ancillary services to serve that number of beds, as well as the treatment of 90,000 out-patients a year in an out-patient department too small to deal adequately with such a number, and one which formerly dealt with less than half this number of out-patient attendances.

It is therefore a matter of urgency than an early decision should be reached regarding recommendations made for the extension of the Hospital.

Statistics relating to the General Hospital are available in Appendices XVII to XX.

The Government Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory.

26. The Government Bacteriologist and Pathologist writes:—

It is pleasing to be able to record a marked increase in the total number of examinations carried out during the year over that of the preceding year. The greater number of Serological tests for syphilis has been mainly responsible for this increase and another noticeable increase has been in the amount of biochemical work.

A. Helminthology and Protozoology.

Faeces. 156 specimens of faeces were examined for the ova of the pathogenic helminths and 86 specimens for the vegetative or cystic forms of *E. histolytica*.

The following list gives the names of the pathogenic helminths with the respective numbers of specimens in which ova were found and also the number of specimens in which *E. histolytica* were found:—

<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	....	....	....	....	7
<i>T. trichiura</i>	....	....	....	....	6
<i>T. saginata</i>	....	....	....	....	1
Hookworm	....	....	....	....	1
<i>E. histolytica</i>	....	....	....	....	3
					<hr/> 18

Blood films for malarial parasites: Blood films from 23 different persons were stained and examined for malarial parasites. No parasites were observed in any of the films. Judging from the results of these blood films examined at the Government Bacteriological Laboratory it may be said that Barbados continued to be free from malaria during 1951.

Blood films and urine for microfilariae: As in former years the number of blood films were few. The total number of persons from whom films were taken was 5. Negative findings were obtained in all of the films submitted. The deposits of 4 specimens of urine were also searched for microfilariae, but here again the findings were negative. Judging from the paucity of the specimens submitted suspected cases were apparently few.

B. Serology and Kahn tests on cerebrospinal fluids.

Serological and cerebro-spinal fluid reactions for syphilis: 9,116 specimens of blood serum and 80 specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid were subjected to the standard Kahn test with the results as shown in the following tables:—

(a) Blood sera:

Reactions					No. of specimens giving such reactions.
Strongly positive	....	....	....	....	1,635
Positive	....	....	....	....	577
Weakly positive	....	....	....	....	454
Doubtful	....	....	....	....	66
Negative	....	....	....	....	6,384
					<hr/> 9,116 <hr/>

(b) Cerebro-spinal fluids

Reactions					No. of specimens giving such reactions.
Positive	....	....	....	....	22
Doubtful	....	....	....	....	5
Negative	....	....	....	....	53
					<hr/> 80 <hr/>

Included in the above-mentioned blood sera were the blood sera from persons selected as possible labourers for work in the United States of America.

Taken separately the results obtained were as follows:—

Reactions					No. of specimens giving such reactions.
Strongly positive	....	....	....	....	200
Positive	....	....	....	....	36
Weakly Positive	....	....	....	....	12
Doubtful	....	....	....	....	1
Negative	....	....	....	....	1,655
					<hr/> 1,904 <hr/>

From these figures the percentage of positive reactions is 13. In 1944 and in 1945 the percentage of positive reactions in persons selected as possible labourers for the United States of America were 21 and 19 respectively.

Agglutination tests:

Organism				Positive	Negative	Total
B. typhosus	....	....	....	59	110	169
B. paratyphosus A	....	....	....	0	169	169
B. paratyphosus B	....	....	....	0	169	169
				<hr/> 59	<hr/> 448	<hr/> 507 <hr/>

Again B. typhosus was found to be the infecting organism in all of the cases in which a positive agglutination test was obtained. One of the positive tests was a repetition test.

2 specimens of blood serum were subjected to an agglutination test for abortus fever and 2 to an agglutination test for undulant fever. A negative result was obtained in each case.

A Paul Bunnell's test for infective mononucleosis was carried out on the blood serum of 1 person with a negative result.

C. Bacteriological Examinations.

Sputum: 335 specimens were examined by the staining of films for tubercle bacilli and of these fifty-four were found to be positive. Of these fifty-four nine were repetition tests.

Throat and nasal swabs for *C. diphtheriae*: Smears from 196 swabs, which were obtained almost entirely from the throat, were cultured and the resulting growths were then examined by the staining of films for *C. diphtheriae*. Positive findings were obtained from the growth of fifteen of the 196 swabs. Of these 15 positive findings one was a repetition test.

Other smears from nose, throat and ulcers of leg: Only 3 smears from the nose and throat were sent in for examination for the organisms seen in the condition called Vincent's angina, whereas 8 smears from ulcers of the leg were examined for the same organisms. These organisms are often to be seen in smears made from ulcers of the legs or feet and of the eight smears six proved to be positive.

Nasal and skin smears for *Myco. leprae*: 54 smears made from nasal or skin scrapings, but mainly from nasal scrapings were stained and examined for *Myco. leprae*. *Myco. leprae* were observed in nine of the smears.

Urethral, cervical and conjunctival smears: Of the 373 genital and extragenital smears stained and examined for gonococci seventy were found to be positive.

Urine: 23 specimens of urine were cultured. The centrifuged deposit of 16 other specimens was examined microscopically after having been stained, 11 for tubercle bacilli and five for other microorganisms. 1 specimen of urine was injected intra-peritoneally into a guinea pig, but no evidence of tuberculous infection was afterwards observed.

Faeces: 11 specimens of faeces were cultured and the resulting growths were then examined, five for dysentery bacilli, five for typhoid or paratyphoid bacilli and one for any possible pathogenic organisms. No dysentery bacilli and no typhoid or paratyphoid bacilli were isolated from the growths.

Pus and other miscellaneous materials: Examination (a) by the staining of films of 46 specimens of pus and of 14 specimens of fluid from the pleural and abdominal cavities and (b) by the culturing and staining of culture films from 29 specimens was carried out. The sera from the genital sores of 29 different persons were subjected to a dark ground examination for *T. Pallidum* with positive findings in the sera from two of the said persons.

The non-existence of yaws in this Colony continued apparently for the period under review as no probable case of yaws was sent for investigation. It is still generally accepted that yaws does not exist in Barbados.

In investigations on 10 cases of pustular meningitis pneumococci were found in six cases.

Search was made but with negative findings for (a) tubercle bacilli, (b) any other micro-organisms in films made from cerebro-spinal fluid of 5 and 3 cases respectively. 6 specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid were cultured. A growth of *staphylococcus aureus* was obtained from one of the specimens.

1 specimen of cow's milk was examined for tubercle bacilli, but none were observed in stained films of the milk.

Specimen of blood from 2 persons were cultured. *Staphylococci* were grown in the culture fluid made from the blood of one person. *Staphylococci* were also isolated from the culture growth from 1 specimen of bile.

It was thought that some of the cases of jaundice that occurred were due to Weil's disease, but 53 specimens of blood cultures from suspected cases were all found to be negative.

One specimen of sugar was cultured and the resulting growth examined for *C1. nigrificans* with negative findings.

Water: 4 specimens of water from the public water supply of the Island were tested and considered to be bacteriologically suitable for domestic use.

Vaccines: The number prepared and delivered during the year showed a decrease when compared with the preceding year. They were all autogenous and were 30 in number.

D. General Clinical Pathology.

Urine: Chemical or chemical and microscopical examinations were carried out on 278 specimens of urine and in addition 253 specimens were subjected only to a microscopical examination.

The Ehrlich diazo reaction continued to show a further decline in popularity and during the year the reactions of 17 specimens of urine were noted.

The compositions of one calculus from the urinary tract was determined.

There was during the year a decreased use of the Friedman test for the products of pregnancy and 27 specimens of urine were subjected to this test. The results obtained were accurate and thus of great use in diagnosis.

79 specimens of urine into which vaginal swabs had been dropped were searched for *Trichomonas*. 32 were found to be positive.

The amount of chlorides was determined in 1 specimen and that of urea in another.

Blood: The haemoglobin was estimated in 503 specimens of blood and the counting of the red blood corpuscles and of the white blood corpuscles was carried out in 295 and 399 specimens respectively.

Blood films from 176 persons were obtained and a differential white cell count made from the same films after staining. Observations were reported on the types and staining reactions of the red cells and of the white cells as seen in stained films from 8 and 2 persons respectively.

The number of platelets in 7 specimens were counted and films of bone marrow from 2 persons were examined and observations reported.

The red blood corpuscles of 3 persons underwent a fragility test.

91 specimens of faeces and urine were tested for occult blood.

The amounts of glucose of urea, of uric acid, and of chlorides were estimated in 75, 189, 1 and 3 specimens respectively.

The sedimentation rate, the coagulation time, the clot retraction time and the bleeding time of 131, of 11, of 1 and of 3 persons respectively were determined.

Van den Bergh reactions on 26 blood sera were carried out and the icterus index of 2 calculated.

The group of the blood of 469 persons was determined. The persons were divided up between the four major groups in the following proportions:—

Group A	....	....	....	....	139 persons
Group B	....	....	....	....	69 "
Group AB	....	....	....	....	7 "
Group O	....	....	....	....	254 "
					<hr/>
					469 persons

In addition to the above-mentioned grouping 21 specimens of blood were cross-matched and the Rh group of 190 persons determined.

Cerebro-spinal fluids: The number of white cells per cubic millimetre was counted in 97 specimens and tests for excess of globulin were carried out on 84 specimens.

The predominating type of cell was determined in 4 specimens. The amounts of chlorides and of glucose were estimated in 8 and 4 specimens respectively.

85 specimens were subjected to the colloidal gold test. 69 gave no reaction, whilst 10 gave curves in the paretic zone and 6 curves in the tabetic zone.

Miscellaneous: 6 specimens of fluid from the pleural and abdominal cavities were stained and examined for the predominating type of cell, whilst 1 was examined for malignant cells.

The testing of 2 fractional test meals was carried out and the gastric juice from 7 persons underwent in each specimen a general examination. 1 specimen of seminal fluid was examined for motility of spermatozoa and such like fertility tests.

E. Pathological Histology.

There was a slight decrease for the year compared with the previous year in the number of tissue sections examined and on which reports were issued. The total number for the year was 161 and of these 66 showed evidence of the existence of malignant changes.

F. Fungoid Diseases.

As in previous years examinations of specimens for fungoid diseases were few. Scrapings from 6 persons and hairs from 2 persons were examined with positive findings in one case only.

H. Medico-Legal Investigations.

Specimens composed of smears, garments and other articles numbering in all 40 were examined. A more detailed list is given below:—

Garments and smears examined for the presence of	
seminal fluid 	11
Smears examined for the presence of gonococci 	4
Articles and clothing examined for the presence of blood	
and human blood 	23
Garment examined for the presence of cow's blood 	1
Hair for identification 	1
	<hr/>
	40
	<hr/>

Further statistics are available in Appendix XXI.

27. The Mental Hospital.

Staff: One Medical Superintendent,
Two Assistant Medical Superintendents,
One Matron,
One Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor.

28. The Medical Superintendent writes:—

The total number of patients in residence on the 31st December, 1951, was 702 (286 males and 416 females) as against 713 (290 males and 423 females) on the 31st December, 1950.

The average number in residence during the year was 712 as against 720 in 1950. The highest number at any time being 727 on the night of 26th August, and the lowest 702 on the nights of 8th and 15th April and 31st December.

188 patients (83 males and 105 females) were admitted for treatment during the year, as against 230 (88 males and 142 females) in 1950.

139 patients (62 males and 77 females) were discharged during the year as against 180 (74 males and 106 females) in 1950.

75 patients were admitted under observation. Of this number, 46 (22 males and 24 females) were discharged, not having been certified, an increase over 1950, when there were 59 admissions and 39 discharges.

The total number of discharges (139) did not reach the number in 1950 (180), as the admissions during 1951 were less than in 1950; but more patients were admitted under observation.

Deaths: The total number of deaths during the year under report was 64 (28 males and 36 females) as against 70 (27 males and 43 females) in 1950. This is the lowest death rate since 1943, the number during the three preceding years being 82, 83 and 70.

The main causes of death were as follows:—

Arteriosclerosis	....	....	....	....	20
Myocardial Degeneration	....	....	....	....	12
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	8
Dementia Paralytica	....	....	....	....	7

Health: The general health of the patients remains satisfactory. There were no escapes or suicides during the year.

Accommodation: For the accommodation of patients there are 35 dormitories holding 380 beds and 391 single rooms (total bed accommodation 771).

Additional pay ward accommodation is at present under construction, which will provide 14 additional rooms to the male and female pay wards.

Staff: Dr. J. J. T. Klimczynski was appointed Assistant Medical Superintendent, on contract for three years and assumed duty on 6th January, 1951.

Dr. H. M. S. Beadnell, Assistant Medical Superintendent, resigned with effect from 22nd December, 1951.

Dr. C. G. Manning was appointed acting Assistant Medical Superintendent pending the filling of the vacancy.

Dr. F. F. Manning, Dental Surgeon, resigned with effect from 30th June, 1951.

Dr. E. W. Storey, D.D.S., was appointed Dental Surgeon with effect from 1st July, 1951.

The post of Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor still remains vacant, as in my opinion the salary and conditions of service fail to attract any applicants.

Members of the staff have worked well during the year and there have been fewer complaints.

Treatment:— Treatment was maintained as before, i.e. rest, sedation, psychotherapy, occupational therapy in addition to modern physical methods especially E.C.T. A number of cases are being treated successfully with modified Insulin, i.e. pre-coma doses for long periods. These cases had previously not improved on E.C.T.

Cases of Dementia Paralytica and Cerebral syphilis are now treated with smaller courses of penicillin, i.e. 6 mega units with preliminary bismuth followed by Tryparsamide in most cases. All cases with positive blood Kahn and negative cerebro-spinal fluid receive appropriate treatment. Unfortunately, too many cases are still received in advanced stages of the disease.

Recreation of patients: The patients have been entertained by Police Band Concerts and daily rediffusion programmes which are relayed to different sections of the Hospital through loudspeakers and they have dances on special occasions.

Selected patients are allowed sea-bathing. Cinema shows were given by the British Council until our own new projector was brought into use. Certain selected patients were taken for motor rides in the Hospital's pick-up.

A new pastime is the patient's weekly talent night when patients sing and recite among themselves. Instruments for a Steel Band were purchased during the year and patients are being taught to play them. A large number of patients watch the Hospital Cricket Eleven play on our ground and also play their own cricket.

Farm: The stock on the Dairy Farm continues to increase by addition of young heifers born and bred at the Hospital and the number of milch cattle has increased.

More pigs have been reared on the Farm. The supply of pork to the Institution has increased and more revenue has been obtained from the sale of young pigs.

An electric pump and overhead irrigation were installed in the vegetable garden.

Building: New quarters to house the Matron and Assistant Matron are under construction on a site on Deacons Road.

Miscellaneous: The Mental Hospital Act 1951 was approved by the Legislature during the year and was due to come into operation on 2nd January, 1952.

The essential new features were that patients can be admitted on a voluntary or temporary basis; that discharge of patients has been simplified and necessary delays avoided and that the Hospital has taken over the duties of the Police with regard to the transport of patients to and from the Mental Hospital.

Further statistics are available in Appendix XXII.

29. The Leper Hospital:

The general health of the patients remains satisfactory.

Sulphetrone treatment continues to be used with marked benefit to the patients.

Thirty-eight (38) discharged patients present themselves at regular intervals for examination and remain in good physical condition.

The following statistics are of interest:—

No. of inmates in residence on 1st January, 1951	34
New admissions	1
Re-admissions on compassionate grounds	1
Discharges	3
Deaths	—
In residence on 31st December, 1951	33

30. The Maternity Hospital:

The Matron, Miss J. MacKay Ross, completed her 3-year period of contract on 6th March and returned to the United Kingdom.

The training of midwives continued during the year. Ten trained nurse-pupils completed the course of one year's training and nine passed the final examination.

The ante-natal and post-natal clinics are working efficiently and the breast-feeding clinic is well attended.

The following statistics record the work of the Hospital:—

Admissions	514
Deliveries	420
Maternal deaths (pulmonary embolism)	1
Still births	5
Neo-natal deaths	7
Ante-natal attendances	1,874
Post-natal attendances	300
Dental benefits	219
Kahn tests	563
Positive Kahns (% positive—approximately 18%)	100

The number of mothers benefiting by institutional midwifery care in hospitals and almshouses is as follows:—

Maternity Hospital	420
General Hospital	435
Almshouses	
St. Michael	294
St. George	45
St. Lucy	64
Others	93
No. attended by Christ Church parish midwife	47

31. The Prison Hospital:

The incidence of illness continued to remain low during the year and the health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

32. The Government Industrial Schools:

There were 71 boys and 10 girls in residence at the date of inspection. Medical and dental services are available and minor ailments chiefly encountered.

33. Parochial Almshouses:

The Boards of Guardians continue to administer these institutions with care and interest. The Parochial Medical Officers attend regularly and high standards of medical care continue. Buildings are maintained in good condition. A welcome addition is the new Nurses' Home at St. Andrew's with its private ward attachment.

34. The Nightingale Home for Children:

Increased accommodation has been made available in the male and female dormitories.

The senior boys and girls continue to receive training in certain trades.

The administration of the Home, which provides for the care of destitute children of 5—18 years of age from St. Michael's parish is most responsible and 19 boys and 18 girls were accommodated at the date of inspection.

35. Voluntary Agencies:

The Baby Welfare League, the St. Lawrence Child Health Centre, the St. Philip Baby Welfare Centre, the Christ Church Baby Welfare League and the Children's Goodwill League, whose interest in the care of the infant and child continue to operate clinic services and give food supplements and meals to necessitous children. There are indications of interest in the adoption of these services in other parishes. Medical supervision is available.

36. Nursing Services:—

The General Nursing Council functioned regularly throughout the year.

The Barbados Nurses' Association—a private organisation—operates a nurses employment bureau and continues to administer a Government grant amounting to \$2,338 under the supervision of the Director of Medical Services. Two District Nurses are employed who visit some schools and provide treatment for minor ailments there and in the homes. Some advice is given in ante-natal and infant care and cases referred by medical practitioners are provided with the necessary care.

PART VI. GENERAL AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

37. Figures in this part of the Report and the statistical tables in the Appendices refer to the calendar year 1951.

General Diseases.

38. Diseases of the Circulatory System were responsible for 664 deaths, representing 22.13% of total deaths.

39. Diseases of Early Infancy were responsible for 503 deaths, representing 16.77% of total deaths.

40. Infective and Parasitic Diseases were sponisible for 395 deaths, representing 13.17% of total deaths.

41. **Diseases of the Respiratory System.** 317 deaths were registered, representing 10.57% of total deaths. 244 of these were due to pneumonia or broncho-pneumonia and of these 127 occurred within the first year of life. Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and whooping-cough are not included in this category.

42. **Intracranial lesions of vascular origin** accounted for 226 deaths, representing 7.53% of total deaths. These causes represented 87% of the deaths due to diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.

43. **Diseases of the Digestive System** accounted for 225 deaths, representing 7.50% of total deaths.

44. **Cancer and Other Tumours** were the cause of 155 deaths, representing 6.1% of total deaths.

45. More detailed information is given in the Appendices to the Report and special attention is drawn to the eight major causes of death as classified under the Intermediate International List of Causes of Death. These statistics are shown for 1941/51.

Communicable Diseases.

46. **Enteric Fever:**— 53 cases were reported as against 37 in 1950. Of these ten or 18.8% died. This increased incidence obtained chiefly in the parish of St. Michael and should be sufficient warning to Sanitary Commissioners not to relax their efforts towards improvement in environmental sanitation and towards fostering protection by the appropriate vaccine.

47. **Tuberculosis:**— 77 cases were notified as against 78 in 1950. Total deaths were 110, of which 71 occurred in residents of the populated area of St. Michael. More use could be made of the isolation facilities available at the Almshouses in helping to limit the spread of infection. However, no real progress can be made towards a reduction of incidence until Public Health and Curative Services are established and co-ordinated to this end. Statistics are available in Appendix XVI to cover a period of years.

48. **Diphtheria:** 18 cases with 6 deaths were notified as against 1 in 1950. Free antitoxin and free prophylactic toxoid continue to be made available to medical practitioners.

49. **Venereal Diseases:** Although not notifiable, the five types occurred during the year. Of the 138 deaths caused by syphilis, or 4.6% of total deaths, 73 occurred within the first year of life, and 15 occurred from the first to the fourth year. There is need for improved venereal diseases services from which good dividends can be expected.

50. **Leprosy:**— One new case was reported. There were no deaths. To think in terms of eradication rather than control is not too strong a presumption.

51. **Tetanus:**— 22 deaths occurred as a result of the disease. Of this number 15 were infants under one year of age.

52. **Cerebro-spinal Meningitis:**— No. cases were reported as against 2 in 1950.

53. **Malaria:**— The Colony remained free from malaria and anopheline mosquitoes were not found. Disinsectisation of schooners and aircraft continues routinely.

54. **Whooping Cough:**— 35 deaths occurred in a fairly sharp epidemic.

55. Details of the incidence of communicable diseases by parishes are available in Appendix V. The parish of St. Michael may be considered as Urban and the remainder Rural.

PART VII. QUARANTINABLE DISEASES.

56. No cases of the five quarantinable or Convention diseases were notified.

57. Rat and mosquito control measures continue at the port of Bridgetown and the airport at Seawell. The Department co-operates with the Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Society in their annual rat destruction programmes.

58. **Smallpox Vaccinations:**— 24,930 persons, including 806 infants were protected by vaccination during the year. The response to infant vaccination continues to be very poor and some parishes do not accept their obligation in this important aspect of public health. Too often is conscientious objection used as a means to evade the Infant Vaccination laws. Efforts continue to dispel the ignorance, indifference and opposition to infant vaccination.

PART VIII. GENERAL SANITATION

59. The eleven parochial Boards of Commissioners of Health are responsible for the administration of general sanitation and hygiene within their parishes. Each employ a varied number of Sanitary Inspectors. The sanitary inspectorial services need to be improved—too many of the Inspectors employed not possessing the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

60. The General Board of Health continued to function during the year. Its Sanitary Inspectors continued to visit the parishes and a summary of their services is supplied under Appendix XXIII.

61. Seven model latrines were supplied free by the Department of Medical Services to various parishes as an aid in improving rural sanitation.

62. **Water Supplies:**—Close liaison was maintained with the Waterworks Department. Service lines continue to be extended and all supplies chlorinated.

63. **Housing:**— The Department is represented on the Housing Board by the Director of Medical Services who attended all meetings.

64. Seventy-five houses were removed from congested areas in Bridgetown and placed on plots at the Government-owned Bay Estate where public utilities were provided. Forty-seven new houses were built on this Estate.

PART IX. FOOD SUPPLIES, AND NUTRITION.

65. Excellent conditions prevailed locally for the growing of provisions. Price control and subsidisation of flour continued and adequate supplies were imported. Salt fish ceased to be subsidised during the latter half of the year. The nutritional level of the general population was maintained.

66. **School Meals:**— A school meal consisting of either cow's milk or powdered skimmed milk and food yeast biscuits continued to be available to elementary school children.

67. **Institutions:**— All hospitals and most almshouses availed themselves of food yeast as a daily inclusion in the diet and for curative purposes. The supply of this produce is commercially available duty free and there is evidence of its wider use by the community in general.

PART X. SCHOOL HEALTH

68. There is no organised school medical service. Free dental service continued to be given by two part-time dentists and 5,404 children were provided with dental care. 240 children suffering from visual defects received treatment by the senior Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon of the General Hospital and 40 were provided free with spectacles.

PART XI. PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION.

69. Instruction in hygiene and sanitation is given by school teachers to their pupils in the Elementary Schools.

70. The annual course of training for Sanitary Inspectors was given by the Senior Medical Officer of Health. The British West Indies Board of Examiners of the Royal Sanitary Institute conducted examinations for Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors in the Colony in November, 1951.

71. Four Sanitary Inspectors, one each from the parishes of St. Joseph, St. Andrew and St. Michael and the other from the Government Field Force were selected for training at the advanced course at the Public Health Training Centre in Jamaica, for which local funds are provided.

**PART XII. MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT; DRUGGISTS ACT;
THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES ACT AND DANGEROUS
DRUGS ACT DUTIES.**

72. The Medical Assessors, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Medical Services, continued, at needed intervals, to perform their functions under the Medical Registration Act, 1911—6 and the Druggists Act, 1894—3.

73. Under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1936—3 and the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1949, the Director of Medical Services supervised the importation and internal control of dangerous drugs and therapeutic substances.

PART XIII. VISITS.

74. The Director of Medical Services attended the Fifth Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organisation and the Third Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organisation held in Washington from 24th September to 2nd October, 1951.

75. Dr. P. F. de Caires, Regional Representative of the World Health Organisation visited the Colony twice for discussion on the formulation of a programme of *Aedes aegypti* eradication.

76. The Director of Medical Services attended the Fifth Conference of Senior Officers of the Government Medical Services in the Caribbean Territories held at Barbados from 4th to 9th June, 1951, at which Miss F. N. Udell, O.B.E., Chief Nursing Adviser of the Colonial Office was present. Miss Udell had previously visited during the latter part of April when she inspected the Island institutions, attended a meeting of the General Nursing Council and conferred with Departmental officials on the Nursing services.

PART XIV. FINANCE

77. The following financial statement of expenditure and revenue is for the year 1951—52:—

Director of Medical Services	....	....	\$ 30,692 49
General Hospital	....	....	718,388 63
Lunatic Asylum	....	....	286,641 46
Lazaretto	....	....	47,641 26
Board of Health	....	....	34,261 09
Poor Law Board	....	....	2,680 00
Government Bacteriologist	....	....	12,386 66
General Nursing Council	....	....	267 22
Maternity Hospital	....	....	25,906 82
Other Medical Services	....	....	16,963 87
Grants—			
Barbados Nurses' Association	....	....	2,306 61
Miscellaneous—			
Emigration Expenses	....	....	425 55
			<hr/>
			\$1,178,561 66

REVENUE

General Hospital	....	....	\$63,987 00
Mental Hospital	....	....	\$15,675 00

JOSEPH P. O'MAHONY,
Director of Medical Services.

APPENDIX I

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE ON SANITATION FOR 1951 — 1952.

Parish							Amount
St. Michael	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$194,098 15
Christ Church		..	..	..	..	..	33,762 29
St. George	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,031 80
St. Philip	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,368 58
St. John	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,070 06
St. James		..	..	..	..	..	6,199 35
St. Thomas		..	..	..	..	..	5,656 41
St. Peter		..	..	..	..	..	18,360 23
St. Lucy	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,627 66
St. Joseph		..	..	..	..	..	9,650 92
St. Andrew		..	..	..	..	..	7,809 71
Total			..	..	..	..	\$307,635 16

APPENDIX II
COST OF PAROCHIAL POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION, 1951-1952.

Parish	Number receiving any kind of Poor Relief	Number receiving Medical Relief	Number receiving Cash Relief	Number receiving Relief in Kind	Number in Almshouse (Destitute)	Number receiving Medical Relief in Almshouse	Number buried at Parish Expense	Total cost of Relief
St. Michael ..	10,636	4,199	2,850	4,616	503	1,245	297	\$ 367,475.99
Christ Church ..	1,995	1,672	373	2	112	50	9	51,082.62
St. George ..	782	502	385	16	55	194	14	29,535.82
St. Philip ..	1,828	1,507	484	8	49	307	12	47,758.46
St. John ..	2,016	1,945	194	75	42	197	16	27,228.80
St. James ..	593	330	312	1	31	205	13	25,795.57
St. Thomas ..	438	325	109	1	28	68	4	23,127.93
St. Peter ..	784	578	287	2	41	153	11	28,654.34
St. Lucy ..	1,041	812	350	—	11	419	10	31,525.09
St. Joseph ..	838	783	239	21	19	135	4	17,803.25
St. Andrew ..	386	310	97	1	17	70	2	15,705.14
Total ..	21,337	12,963	5,630	4,743	908	3,043	392	665,693.01

APPENDIX III

STATISTICS OF POOR RELIEF FOR ALL PARISHES FROM 1935-36 TO 1951-52 INCLUSIVE.

Year	Number receiving all Relief	Number receiving Medical Relief	Number visited in their homes	Number receiving Medical Relief in Almshouse	Number receiving Cash Relief	Number in Almshouse for non-medical reasons	Number buried at Parish Expense	Total cost of Relief
1935-36	21,310	16,871	1,288	2,952	4,841	714	447	\$ 199,639.99
1936-37	21,754	17,639	681	1,644	5,027	773	460	203,671.34
1937-38	22,760	18,981	1,577	3,211	6,080	787	475	207,754.49
1938-39	23,902	19,376	836	1,815	6,290	744	453	209,646.98
1939-40	23,385	18,390	1,728	3,624	6,517	710	390	232,649.25
1940-41	26,171	21,037	1,769	3,977	7,092	911	400	251,297.56
1941-42	24,881	19,049	1,259	3,381	6,773	966	500	274,866.71
1942-43	21,319	15,438	1,823	3,335	5,536	843	445	289,399.67
1943-44	20,240	15,781	1,482	3,162	4,980	839	434	316,102.16
1944-45	17,971	13,478	1,305	3,066	4,828	768	379	331,363.68
1945-46	15,913	11,503	1,181	2,968	4,581	777	303	350,591.93
1946-47	20,160	11,226	1,175	2,854	5,182	737	309	438,637.12
1947-48	19,351	11,534	1,177	2,847	5,826	791	316	525,893.89
1948-49	19,626	12,182	1,469	3,005	5,815	748	370	540,688.93
1949-50	19,478	11,695	800	2,890	5,810	865	352	598,320.00
1950-51	19,964	12,010	824	3,063	5,632	819	360	617,116.05
1951-52	21,337	12,963	852	3,043	5,630	908	392	665,693.01
Total	359,522	259,153	21,226	50,837	96,440	13,700	6,785	6,253,332.76

APPENDIX IV

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER (PORT) FOR THE YEAR 1951.

During the year 1951, Dr. A. V. Greaves, Acting Health Officer (Port) went on vacation leave from 17th May to 30th June inclusive. Dr. D. O. S. Payne, acted in his place for the period.

2. On October 1st. Dr. D. O. S. Payne was appointed to the post of Assistant Health Officer (Port).

SHIPPING

3. During the year 1951, 1,001 ships were admitted to the Port of Bridgetown, representing a total nett tonnage of 1,837,001. This tonnage was apportioned as follows:—

Steam and Motor propelled vessels—622 vessels=1,816,864 tons.
Sailing ships —379 vessels= 20,137 tons.

4. The appended table shows the figures for the past five years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Ships</i>	<i>Nett Tonnage</i>
1947	1,028	1,249,132
1948	1,006	1,153,807
1949	1,040	1,337,157
1950	1,068	1,721,870
1951	1,001	1,837,011

5. The total number of passengers landing in the Colony by ship was 5,380 and those intransit numbered 17,151.

AIRCRAFT

6. 1,272 aircraft arrived in the Colony during the year. They carried a total of 17,877 passengers, of which 15,354 landed in the Colony and 2,523 were intransit.

(A. V. GREAVES)
Acting Health Officer (Port)

TABLE A

Return of Shipping for Year 1951

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Class of Vessels	Nationality	Number of Vessels		Nett Tonnage	
Steam and Motor	British ..	358		1,012,464	
	American ..	64		258,329	
	French ..	39		162,156	
	Argentine ..	1		2,572	
	Dutch ..	52		132,773	
	Norwegian ..	41		136,500	
	Honduran ..	13		23,782	
	Panamanian ..	2		3,444	
	German ..	4		12,050	
	Venezuelan ..	5		1,785	
	Colombian ..	5		810	
Tankers	British ..	5	584	6,175	1,746,665
	Dutch ..	11		20,409	
Sailing Vessels			16		26,584
	British ..	362		19,562	
	French ..	3		190	
			365		19,752
TOTAL MERCHANT SHIPPING		Vessels — 965		Tons — 1,793,001	

Included in the above list were 2 British tourist ships with a total nett tonnage of 39,382 tons and 1 Dutch tourist ship of 21,744 tons.

TABLE B

Return of Shipping for Year 1951

OTHER SHIPPING

Class of Vessels	Nationality	Number of Vessels	Nett Tonnage
Yachts	British	9	241
	American	2	46
	Panamanian	1	84
	Dutch	1	8
	Belgian	1	6
Training Ships	Swedish	2	572
	American	1	2,200
	Danish	1	555
Motor Vessel	Spanish	1	19
R.F.A.	British	1	5,006
R.A.S.C.V.	British	1	173
Warships	British	3	14,800
	Canadian	2	20,300
	American	10	*—
TOTAL OTHER SHIPPING:—		36	44,010

* The tonnages of the 10 American Warships which visited Barbados in October were not disclosed.

TOTAL MERCHANT SHIPPING	965 vessels — 1,793,001 tons
TOTAL OTHER SHIPPING	36 vessels — 44,010 tons
TOTAL SHIPPING FOR YEAR 1951	1,001 vessels — 1,837,011 tons

TABLE C

Aircraft 1951

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT
British	1,016
American	70
Canadian	120
Dutch	20
Venezuelan	46
Total	1,272

CAUSES OF DEATHS ARRANGED IN PARISHES FOR THE YEAR 1951 ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION
SIXTH REVISION, 1948, INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES.

		NUMBER REGISTERED IN																								TOTAL	
		St. Michael		X. Church		St. George		St. Philip		St. John		St. James		St. Thomas		St. Peter		St. Lucy		St. Joseph		St. Andrew					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases	83	73	18	11	19	12	14	13	18	13	14	7	8	5	9	13	11	13	10	12	10	—	175	395		
II	Neoplasms	25	48	10	17	4	3	3	7	2	7	5	9	2	5	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	104	155		
III	Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases	11	15	1	3	1	2	—	1	2	4	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	33	52		
IV	Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12		
V	Mental, Psychochorotic, and Personality Disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
VI	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	53	69	11	17	11	12	10	15	6	8	5	3	1	10	2	6	—	6	1	2	3	—	158	260		
VII	Diseases of Circulatory System	94	164	13	23	12	25	13	20	10	22	15	21	8	12	13	16	10	24	9	12	12	—	355	664		
VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System	69	60	27	21	16	12	11	13	4	6	5	13	7	12	15	3	3	10	1	4	4	—	158	317		
IX	Diseases of Digestive System	46	32	11	8	10	8	11	12	9	8	12	16	4	6	10	8	3	3	2	4	1	—	106	225		
X	Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	13	4	—	4	4	1	2	1	—	—	6	5	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	17	46		
XI	Deliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	—	18	—	5	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	35	35		
XII	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4		
XIII	Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2		
XIV	Congenital Malformations	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2		
XV	Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	102	104	26	17	19	11	14	19	6	8	20	13	20	12	15	12	7	7	12	18	18	—	244	503		
XVI	Symptoms, Senility and Ill-defined Conditions	76	137	19	24	7	16	21	19	7	6	5	5	1	9	3	2	—	—	4	6	4	—	228	474		
XVII	Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence (External Cause)	9	2	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	24		
XVIII	Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence (Nature of Injury)	10	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	18		
	Total, all Groups	597	735	138	150	105	103	107	128	69	85	89	95	57	75	77	63	36	68	40	50	57	—	1,635	3,000		

Intermedi-
ate List
Number

[illegible]

APPENDIX VII.—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEAR 1951, ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH REVISION, 1948, INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES

[illegible]

APPENDIX VII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATHS ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEAR 1951 ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH REVISION, 1948, INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES

Intermedi- ate List Number	CAUSE GROUPS	Detailed List Numbers	Under one year		1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years		5-9 years		10-14 years		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-34 years		35-39 years		40-44 years		45-49 years		50-54 years		55-59 years		60-64 years		65-69 years		70-74 years		75-79 years		80-85 years		85 and over		Total		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total						
A 57	Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites ...	155-160, 164, 165, 175-176, 178-181, 192-195, 198, 199, 204				1															1	2	1		1	2	2			1	2	2	3	2	4	3	7	1	4	4	1		3	1		19	29	48	
A 58	Leukaemia and aleukæmia ...	200-203																			1							1			2							1							2	3	5		
A 59	Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and hæmatopoietic system ...	210-239																				1						1			1															2	2	4	
A 60	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature ...	250, 251																									1							1												1	3	4	
A 61	Nontoxic goiter ...	252																									1																				1	1	
A 62	Thyrototoxicosis with or without goiter ...	260																																															
A 63	Diabetes mellitus ...	280																																															
A 64	(a) Beriberi ...	281																																															
	(b) Pellagra ...	282																																															
	(c) Scurvy ...	283-286	2	1	1	2																																											
A 65	(d) Other deficiency states ...	290																																															
	(a) Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias ...	291		1																																													
	(b) Iron deficiency anaemias (hypochromic) ...	292, 293	1	2									1																																				
A 66	(c) Other specified and unspecified anaemias ...	241																																															
	(a) Asthma ...	240, 242-245, 253, 254, 270-277, 287-289, 294-299																																															
	(b) All other allergic disorders, endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases ...	300-309																																															
A 67	Psychoses ...	310-324																																															
A 68	Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality ...	325																																															
A 69	Mental deficiency ...	330-334																																															
A 70	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ...	340	5	4																	2		1	4	4	2	4	4	8	11	13	12	6	5	14	14	26	8	18	10	19	6	16	2	8	83	143	226	
A 71	Nonmeningococcal Meningitis ...	345	1	1						1																																							
A 72	Multiple sclerosis ...	353																																															
A 73	Epilepsy ...	370-379																																															
A 74	Inflammatory diseases of eye ...	385																																															
A 75	Cataract ...	387																																															
A 76	Glaucoma ...	390																																															
A 77	(a) Otitis externa ...	391-393																																															
	(b) Otitis media and mastoiditis ...	394																																															
	(c) Other inflammatory diseases of ear ...																																																

CAUSES OF DEATHS ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEAR 19 51 ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH REVISION, 1948, INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES

[illegible]

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEAR 1951, ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH REVISION, 1948, INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES

Intermedi- ate List Number	CAUSE GROUPS	Detailed List Numbers	Under one year		1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years		5-9 years		10-14 years		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-34 years		35-39 years		40-44 years		45-49 years		50-54 years		55-59 years		60-64 years		65-69 years		70-74 years		75-79 years		80-85 years		85 and over		Total		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total						
A 127	Spina bifida and meningocele...	751	...	1	1	1			
A 128	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	754	3	1	1	1	3	3	6			
A 129	All other congenital malformations	{ 750, 752, 753, 755-759	5	1	1	6	1	7		
A 130	Birth injuries	760, 761	11	4	11	4	15			
A 131	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	762	13	5	13	5	18			
A 132	(a) Diarrhoea of newborn (under 4 weeks)	764			
	(b) Ophthalmia neonatorum	765	1	1	...	1		
		763,																																															
	(c) Other infections of newborn	766-768	3	1	3	1	4		
A 133	Haemolytic disease of newborn	770	5	5	5	5	10		
		{ 769, 771 772	63	59	12	12	75	71	146	
A 134	All other defined diseases of early infancy	773, 776	135	134	14	20	2	2	...	2	151	158	309	
A 135	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early in- fancy, and immaturity unqualified	794		
A 136	Senility without mention of psychosis	788-8		
A 137	(a) Pyrexia of unknown origin	788-8		
	(b) Observation, without need for further medical care	793		
		{ 780-787 788.1-788.7																																															
	(c) All other ill-defined causes of morbidity	788.9, 789-792 795	10	6	4	5	3	2	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	4	2	4	3	3	7	4	4	3	9	7	5	4	7	6	13	6	6	8	6	5	2	5	2	6	87	81	168	
"E" CODE. ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFI- CATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISON- INGS, AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)																																																	
AE 138	Motor vehicle accidents	E 810-835	
		E 800-802	
AE 139	Other transport accidents	E 840-846	
AE 140	Accidental poisoning	E 870-895		
AE 141	Accidental falls	E 900-904		
AE 142	Accident caused by machinery	E 912		
AE 143	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	E 916		
AE 144	Accident caused by hot substance, corro- sive liquid, steam and radiation	E 917, 918	
AE 145	Accident caused by firearm	E 919		
AE 146	Accidental drowning and submersion	E 929	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	6	...	6	

CAUSES OF DEATH ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEAR 1951, ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH REVISION, 1948, INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES.

[illegible]

APPENDIX VIII

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
INTERMEDIATE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF
DEATH

1951

1946 Census population:	Urban	{Bridgetown	..	..	76,437
		{St. Michael			
	Rural	..	..	..	116,363

Classifi- cation	Total No. of Deaths	Urban Deaths	per 100,000	
			Urban Rate	Rural Rate
VIII Circulatory System ..	664	258	337	349
XV Early Infancy ..	503	206	270	255
I Infective and Parasitic	395	156	204	205
VIII Respiratory System ..	317	129	169	162
VI Nervous System ..	260	122	160	118
IX Digestive System ..	225	78	102	126
XVI Senility	207	74	93	114
II Neoplasms	155	73	96	70

APPENDIX IX

BARBADOS.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH
REVISION, 1948, INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150
CAUSES OF DEATH

1941—1951

Year	Classifi- cation		No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
1941	IX	Diseases of the Digestive System ..	659	16.88
	I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	570	14.61
	XV	Early Infancy	549	14.07
	VII	Diseases of Circulatory System ..	500	12.81
	VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System ..	367	11.97
	VI	Diseases of Nervous System ..	316	8.10
	X	Genito-Urinary System	287	7.36
	XVI	Senility	272	6.97
1942	XV	Early Infancy	527	16.09
	VII	Diseases of Circulatory System ..	475	14.50
	I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	451	13.77
	IX	Diseases of Digestive System ..	411	12.55
	VI	Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ..	266	8.12
	XVI	Senility	243	7.43
	VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System ..	239	7.30
1943	XV	Early Infancy	472	15.21
	I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	448	14.43
	VII	Diseases of Circulatory System ..	443	14.27
	VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System ..	368	11.86
	IX	Diseases of Digestive System ..	301	9.70
	XVI	Senility	270	8.70
	VI	Diseases of Nervous System ..	261	8.41
	X	Genito-Urinary System	218	7.02
1944	I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	545	16.31
	XV	Early Infancy	532	15.92
	IX	Diseases of Digestive System ..	384	11.49
	VII	Diseases of Circulatory System ..	323	9.67
	VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System ..	323	9.67
	VI	Diseases of Nervous System ..	257	7.69
	X	Genito-Urinary System	251	7.54
	XVI	Senility	237	7.09
1945	I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	468	14.79
	VII	Diseases of Circulatory System ..	423	13.37
	XV	Diseases of Early Infancy	371	11.73
	IX	Diseases of Digestive System ..	359	11.35
	VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System ..	319	10.08
	VI	Diseases of Nervous System ..	307	9.70
	X	Genito-Urinary System	242	7.65
	XVI	Senility	172	5.44
1946	I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	499	15.17
	XV	Early Infancy	447	13.59
	IX	Diseases of Digestive System ..	342	10.40
	XVI	Senility	309	9.39
	VII	Diseases of Circulatory System ..	303	9.21
	VI	Diseases of Nervous System ..	297	9.03
	X	Genito-Urinary System	246	7.48
	II	Cancer and other Tumours ..	162	4.62

APPENDIX IX—(Continued)

BARBADOS

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH
REVISION, 1948, INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES
OF DEATH

1941—1951

Year	Classifi- cation		No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
1947	XV	Early Infancy	588	18.35
	I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	464	14.48
	VII	Diseases of Circulatory System ..	451	14.39
	IX	Diseases of Digestive System ..	338	10.55
	VI	Diseases of Nervous System ..	272	8.49
	VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System ..	271	8.46
	XVI	Senility	222	6.93
	X	Genito-Urinary	214	6.68
1948	XV	Early Infancy	608	19.36
	I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	485	15.44
	VII	Diseases of Circulatory System ..	451	14.39
	IX	Diseases of Digestive System ..	360	11.46
	VI	Diseases of Nervous System ..	289	9.20
	XVI	Senility	206	6.56
	VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System ..	193	6.11
	X	Genito-Urinary	182	5.79
1949	XV	Early Infancy	441	14.80
	VII	Diseases of Circulatory System ..	438	14.70
	I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	412	13.83
	VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System ..	315	10.57
	VI	Diseases of Nervous System ..	287	9.63
	IX	Diseases of Digestive System ..	253	8.49
	XVI	Senility	189	6.34
	II	Cancer and other Tumours ..	165	5.54
	X	Genito-Urinary	148	4.97
1950	XV	Early Infancy	472	17.56
	VII	Diseases of Circulatory System ..	406	15.10
	I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	329	12.24
	VI	Diseases of Nervous System ..	247	9.19
	VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System ..	242	9.00
	IX	Diseases of Digestive System ..	213	7.92
	II	Cancer and other Tumours ..	173	6.44
	XVI	Senility	172	6.40
	X	Genito-Urinary	153	5.69
1951	VII	Circulatory System	664	22.13
	XV	Early Infancy	503	16.77
	I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	395	13.17
	VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System ..	317	10.57
	VI	Diseases of Nervous System ..	260	8.67
	IX	Diseases of Digestive System ..	225	7.55
	XVI	Senility	207	6.90
	II	Neoplasms	155	5.17

INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES.

[illegible]

APPENDIX X—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEAR 1951, ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH REVISION, 1948,
INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES:

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEAR 1951, ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH REVISION, 1948,
INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES.

[illegible]

Intermedi- ate List Number	CAUSE GROUPS	Detailed List Numbers	Under one day	1 day		2 days		3 days		4 days		5 days		6 days		7—13 days		14—20 days		21—28 days		Total under 28 days		28 days to 2 months		2 months		3 months		4 months		5 months		6 months		7 months		8 months		9 months		10 months		11 months		TOTAL Under 1 Year		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total							
A 78	(a) All other diseases and conditions of eye	{ 380–384 386,388, 389
	(b) All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	{ 341, 344, 350–352 354–357 360–369 395–398	1	...	1	1	2	1	3
A 79	Rheumatic fever	400–402	
A 80	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410–416	
A 81	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	420–422	
A 82	Other diseases of heart	430–434	
A 83	Hypertension with heart disease	440–443	
A 84	Hypertension without mention of heart	444–447	
A 85	Diseases of arteries	450–456	
A 86	Other diseases of circulatory system	460–468	
A 87	Acute upper respiratory infections	470–475	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	6	
A 88	Influenza	480–483	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	5		
A 89	Lobar pneumonia	490	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	1											

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEAR 1951, ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH REVISION, 1948, INTERMEDIATE LIST
OF 150 CAUSES

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEAR 1951, ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH REVISION, 1948,
INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES.

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS FOR THE YEAR 1951, ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION, SIXTH REVISION, 1948,
INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XI

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR ARRANGED IN PARISHES FOR THE YEAR 1951 ACCORDING
TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION SIXTH REVISION, 1948,
INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES.

	St. Michael		Christ Church		St. George		St. Philip		St. John		St. James		St. Thomas		St. Peter		St. Lucy		St. Joseph		St. Andrew		All Parishes		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Under 1 day	12	8	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	23	20	43
1 day—6 days	33	35	10	7	3	4	5	5	3	3	4	3	1	1	5	3	4	3	3	3	4	2	77	70	147
7 days—1 month	16	7	6	3	5	...	7	3	2	3	5	2	6	1	3	3	3	3	2	4	1	4	56	33	89
Total under 1 month	61	50	17	11	9	5	17	9	7	7	10	7	9	2	9	8	7	8	5	8	5	8	156	123	279
1 month—2 months	17	19	7	3	6	4	9	6	5	3	8	6	6	5	11	3	4	5	3	6	2	4	78	64	142
3 months—5 months	43	39	10	8	8	6	2	9	8	6	10	7	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	1	114	102	216
6 months—8 months	36	31	6	5	7	7	5	12	4	4	5	4	3	3	8	5	3	3	2	6	3	7	82	87	169
9 months—11 months	21	22	10	3	4	2	2	2	6	1	3	6	3	4	6	2	2	4	3	3	5	7	65	56	121
Total under 1 year	178	161	50	30	34	24	35	38	30	21	36	30	27	20	41	25	23	26	19	30	22	27	495	432	927

APPENDIX XII

BARBADOS

INFANT DEATHS BY AGE IN MONTHS — % DISTRIBUTION 1951.

Age at Death.	Deaths in First Year of Life	
	Number	% Distribution
Under 1 Year	927	100
Under 1 Month	279	30
Under 1 Day	43	5
1 — 6 days	147	16
7 days — 1 month	89	9
1 — 11 months	648	70
1 — 2 months	142	15
3 — 5 months	216	23
6 — 8 months	169	18
9 — 11 months	121	14

NOTE: Of the 6,793 infants born alive in 1951, 279 died in the first month of life, the *neo-natal mortality rate* therefore was 41 per 1,000 live births.

Of the 6,514 infants that survived the first month of life, 648 died before completing the first year of life; the mortality rate for infants in the second to twelfth month of life therefore was 99 per 1,000 infants alive at the beginning of the second month of life.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 136 per 1,000 live births.

Comparative figures for the U.K., U.S.A. and Barbados:

Country		Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Rate
United Kingdom	1946	41	24.2
	1950	29.8	18.5
United States of America	1946	33	24.0
	1950	29	Not available
Barbados	1946	157	Not available
	1951	136	41

APPENDIX XIII

BARBADOS.

INFANT DEATHS BY AGE IN MONTHS FOR THE YEAR 1951

Age at Death	Deaths in First Year of Life			
	URBAN		RURAL	
	Number	% Distribution	Number	% Distribution
Under 1 Year	339	100	588	100
Under 1 Month	111	33	168	29
Under 1 Day	20	6	23	4
1 — 6 days	68	20	79	14
7 days — 1 month	23	7	66	11
1 — 11 months	228	67	420	71
1 — 2 months	36	10	104	18
3 — 5 months	82	24	134	23
6 — 8 months	67	20	102	17
9 — 11 months	43	13	78	13

APPENDIX XIV

BARBADOS.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE
NUMBER OF DEATHS; % DISTRIBUTION
FOR THE YEAR 1951.

Causes of Death	Deaths in the First Year of Life	
	Number	% Distribution
All Causes	927	100
Pre-natal and natal causes	475	51
Premature birth	114	12.3
Congenital malformations	4	.4
Injury at birth	15	1.6
Congenital debility	188	20.3
Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	71	7.7
Syphilis	68	7.3
Tetanus	15	1.6
Respiratory Diseases	168 (a)	18.2
Gastro-Intestinal Diseases	132 (b)	14.2
Epidemic & Other communicable diseases	38	4.1
Malnutrition	62	6.7
All other specified causes	36	3.9
Ill-defined and unknown causes	16	1.7

(a) Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases.

(b) Chiefly gastro-enteritis.

APPENDIX XV

BARBADOS.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE
NUMBER OF DEATHS, % DISTRIBUTION
FOR THE YEAR 1951.

Cause of Death.	Deaths in First Year of Life.			
	URBAN		RURAL	
	Number	% Distrib.	Number	% Distrib.
All Causes	339	100	588	100
Pre-natal and natal causes ..	202	59.6	273	46.4
Premature Birth	61	18.0	53	9.0
Congenital malformations ..	3	.9	1	.2
Injury at Birth	6	1.8	9	1.5
Congenital debility	83	24.4	105	17.9
Other diseases peculiar to first year of life	28	8.3	43	7.3
Syphilis	21	6.2	47	8.0
Tetanus	—	—	15	2.6
Respiratory	59	17.4	109	18.5
Gastro-Intestinal diseases ..	38	11.2	94	16.6
Epidemic & Other communi- cable diseases	3	.9	35	6.0
Malnutrition	14	4.1	48	8.0
All other specified causes ..	16	4.7	20	3.4
Ill-defined or unknown causes	7	2.1	9	1.5

APPENDIX XVI

BARBADOS.

TUBERCULOSIS: Deaths and Death rate per 100,000 population.

Years.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 100,000 pop. (estimated).
1930/4	111 (mean)	62.6
1935/9	115 "	60.3
1940/4	122 "	60.7
1945/9	116 "	55.9

TUBERCULOSIS: Deaths and Death Rate per 100,000 population, using the 1946 Census Year population of 192,800 on 31/12/46.

Year.	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000 population.
1945	114	59.1
1946	119	61.7
1947	112	58.1
1948	139	72.1
1949	94	48.8
1950	85	44.1
1951	110	57.1

TUBERCULOSIS: Death Rate per 100,000 living, Urban and Rural.

Year.	Urban.	Rural.
1933	80	36
1942	127	31
1948	117	38
1949	77	25
1950	59	36
1951	71	39

APPENDIX XVII

Barbados General Hospital

A. TABLE SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 1952

Year.	Xt. Church	St. John	St. Philip	St. Joseph	St. George	St. Thomas	St. James	St. Peter	St. Andrew	St. Lucy	Total from out Parishes	St. Michael	Seamen	Other Non- Residents	Grand Total
1947—48	1,017	286	371	171	436	315	282	201	147	161	3,387	4,074	68	21	7,550
1948—49	1,083	314	351	230	491	358	342	202	148	201	3,720	4,477	53	38	8,288
1949—50	1,149	361	443	224	544	409	335	236	128	192	4,021	4,620	52	30	8,723
1950—51	1,217	450	487	252	594	479	425	276	151	193	4,524	4,872	39	29	9,464
1951—52	1,240	338	450	284	619	464	388	356	221	246	4,606	5,424	40	38	10,108

B. STATISTICAL TABLE OF INDOOR DEPARTMENT FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 1952

Year.	ADMISSIONS		DISCHARGES										DEATHS			NUMBER TREATED			MORTALITY			
	Male	Female	Total	Daily Average Resident	Cured	Relieved	No Result	Incurable	Total	Average Stay of Discharges	Longest Stay in Hospital		Male	Female	Total	Average Stay of Deaths	No. of Persons in Hospital at end of previous year	No. of Admissions	Total under Treatment	Rate of Mortality	No. of Deaths within 48 Hours	Rate of Mortality Exclusive of These
											Days	Days										
947—48	3,613	3,937	7,550	258	4,104	2,428	557	0	7,089	13	342	10	254	192	446	10	265	7,550	7,815	5.7	200	3.1
948—49	4,008	4,280	8,288	281	4,336	2,787	602	52	7,777	12	398	8	274	217	491	8	280	8,288	8,568	5.7	210	3.2
949—50	4,119	4,604	8,723	301	4,266	3,272	658	44	8,240	12	377	11	262	218	480	11	300	8,723	9,023	5.3	49	4.7
950—51	4,526	4,938	9,464	318	4,837	3,259	760	52	8,908	12	572	10	273	247	520	10	303	9,464	9,767	5.3	52	4.7
951—52	4,833	5,275	10,108	345	5,284	3,444	752	55	9,535	15	661	11	302	273	575	11	339	10,108	10,447	5.5	39	5.1

Out patients. There were 90,016 attendances recorded in the Out-Patient Department during the year. Of this number 23,918 were new cases and 66,098 were After-Attendances.

APPENDIX XVIII

BARBADOS.

THE CHIEF DISEASES TREATED AT THE BARBADOS GENERAL
HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1951

Disease							Cases	Deaths
Abortion	.	..	..	..	..	..	267	1
Adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	—
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	12
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	531	3
Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	—
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	3
Broncho-pneumonia — Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	12
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	58
Burns	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	5
Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1
Carcinoma of Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	—
Carcinoma of Cervix	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	9
Cardiac Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	56
Cataract	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	—
Cellulitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	—
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	—
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	13
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Dysmenorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	—
Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	10
Fever, Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	3
Fibroid	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	1
Fractures	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	9
Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	13
Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	23
Glaucoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	—
Hepatitis, infectious	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	9
Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	6
Hydrocoele	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	—
Marasmus	....	..	..	..	..	..	93	56
Menorrhagia	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	13
Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	—
Orchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Osteomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	—
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	—
Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Pneumonia, lobar — Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	11
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3
Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1
Salpingitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	—
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	18
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	8
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	—
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	7
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	16
Ulcer — Peptic	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	—
Peptic, perforated	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
Rodent	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Leg	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	—

APPENDIX XIX

BARBADOS.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE BARBADOS GENERAL
HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1951

Major Operations (inclusive of E.N.T.)	..	..	..	1,893
Minor Operations (not including those performed in Out-patient and Casualty)	..	..	..	1,574
Eye Operations	..	..	..	140
Deaths	..	..	..	97
Anaesthetics administered (all types)	..	.	..	4,001

APPENDIX XX

BARBADOS.

BARBADOS GENERAL HOSPITAL, X-RAY EXAMINATIONS 1951—52.

No. of Cases from April, 1951, to March, 1952	6,687
No. of private cases	524
No. of public cases	6,163
No. of cases in Hospital	2,868
No. of cases outside Hospital	3,819

CLASSIFICATION

No. of Fluoroscopic Examinations	290
No. of Bones	4,403
No. of Urinary Tracts (K.U.B.)	131
No. of intravenous Pyelographies	54
No. of retrograde Pyelographies	13
No. of Opaque Meals	185
No. of Opaque Enemas	27
No. of Gall Bladders	65
No. of Cholecystographies	53
No. of Abdomens	12
No. of Pregnancies	118
No. of Chests	1,353
No. of Hearts	66
No. of Sinuses	50
No. of Dentals	26
No. of Phlebographies	5
No. of Cystographies	1
No. of Venograms	4
No. of Salpingographies	—
No. of Foreign Bodies	121
	6,687

X-RAY THERAPY DEPARTMENT

No. of Patients treated	205
No. of Private Patients	55
No. of Public Patients	150
No. of Deep X-Ray Treatments	732
No. of Superficial Treatments	686
Total number of treatments	1,418
No. of Inspections of Patients treated	1,454

APPENDIX XXI

BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

BARBADOS.

ANALYSIS OF ALL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE YEARS 1934,
1943 to 1951.

Nature of Examination		Total 1934	Total 1943	Total 1944	Total 1945	Total 1946	Total 1947	Total 1948	Total 1949	Total 1950	Total 1951
Agglutination reaction	B. typhosus	115	131	151	149	146	194	260	201	149	169
	B. paratyphosus A. .. .	115	130	151	149	146	194	230	201	149	169
	B. paratyphosus B. .. .	115	130	151	149	146	194	230	201	149	169
	B. Paratyphosus C. .. .	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B. dysenteriae .. .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Br. abortus and Br. melitensis .. .	0	1	0	0	2	9	8	10	4	4
Serological and C-S Fluid reaction for syphilis ..		1,146	3,658	9,791	10,515	4,130	4,213	6,037	6,480	6,814	9,196
Skin reaction for Lymphopathia venereum and smear for leishmaniasis .. .		0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	0
Sera for T. pallidum .. .		5	17	17	5	5	11	19	23	9	29
Blood Smears	Malaria parasites .. .	26	41	44	28	21	28	23	23	17	23
	Microfilariae .. .	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	9
	Anaplasma, Piroplasma and Eimeria, Etc. ..	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Trypanosomes .. .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spirochaetes of relapsing fever .. .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blood counts, etc. .. .	62	301	295	278	377	320	523	560	800	1,424
Glucose, Calcium, Urea and Uric acid in the blood ..		0	27	20	12	32	14	96	101	172	268
Coagulation time of blood, bleeding time and sedi- mentation rate .. .		0	5	5	5	3	11	20	56	72	146
Compatibility of bloods and blood groupings .. .		4	2	10	0	15	1	104	54	296	680
Occult blood in faeces and stomach contents, free HCL in stomach and test meals .. .		116	87	45	51	57	74	61	122	95	100
Helminthic ova and amoebae of dysentery .. .		173	140	147	120	161	210	211	282	214	242
Tissue sections .. .		39	66	55	84	66	94	165	166	190	161
C-S fluid for Cellular content, excess of globulin, tubercle bacilli and other organisms, etc. ..		1	22	24	44	92	52	64	170	389	290
Tubercle bacilli in faeces and calf's liver scrapings ..		0	2	1	16	31	12	7	5	5	0
Miscellaneous	Sputa .. .	230	303	346	258	293	296	289	303	359	335
	Pus .. .	30	19	7	14	9	17	41	26	47	56
	Smears for gonococci .. .	130	91	62	62	85	81	149	223	201	373
	Smears for Myco. leprae .. .	27	13	17	19	12	34	21	55	125	54
	Urine for tubercle bacilli or other organisms .. .	22	5	2	2	0	2	9	84	81	16
	Pleuritic, synovial or abdominal fluid ..	4	4	3	10	12	13	32	24	24	22
Nose and throat smears .. .		8	18	5	17	6	15	6	8	13	11
Bacteriological Analysis of Water .. .		11	7	4	14	20	5	13	21	17	4
Milk examinations and aerated sweet drinks ..		2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Autogenous vaccines prepared .. .		4	7	9	7	5	4	28	40	51	30
Cultural Examinations	Throat swabs for C. diphtheriae ..	37	265	207	195	188	388	190	233	242	196
	Synovial fluid .. .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Faeces .. .	20	11	3	5	5	14	3	6	5	11
	C-S fluid .. .	1	1	4	84	39	8	2	3	3	6
	Urine .. .	11	5	2	1	0	6	12	4	15	24
	Blood .. .	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	3	55
	Sputum .. .	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
	Yeast .. .	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pus .. .		0	0	2	7	3	0	9	6	27	30
Rats, etc. .. .		382	250	176	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fungoid Diseases .. .		4	5	3	0	2	3	3	1	4	8
Urine—Chemical and microscopical examination ..		835	638	639	531	745	471	514	456	428	630
Friedman test for pregnancy .. .		0	43	36	42	48	49	60	72	80	27
Medico-legal investigations .. .		82	25	18	30	35	52	48	27	36	40
		3,821	6,473	12,459	12,964	6,941	7,093	9,490	10,254	11,296	15,009

APPENDIX XXII

STATISTICS OF THE MENTAL HOSPITAL FROM 1930—1951.

BARBADOS.

Year	Popula- tion	First Admis- sions	Re-Ad- missions	Returned from leave	Remand Admis- sions	Total Admis- sions	Deaths	Remand Dis- charges	Dis- charges	Recovered	Much Improved	Improved	Not Improved	Total at end of year	Difference
1930	470	130	14	10	—	154	63	—	54	—	—	—	—	504	34
1931	504	119	13	12	—	144	69	—	53	—	—	—	—	529	25
1932	529	91	17	8	—	116	78	—	49	—	—	—	—	519	—10
1933	519	105	13	4	—	122	70	—	48	—	—	—	—	521	2
1934	521	123	11	15	—	149	48	—	72	—	—	—	—	549	28
1935	549	115	15	8	—	138	53	—	66	—	—	—	—	570	21
1936	570	121	11	22	—	154	76	—	74	—	—	—	—	575	5
1937	575	126	18	17	—	161	44	—	90	—	—	—	—	603	28
1938	603	138	18	17	—	173	63	—	85	—	—	—	—	629	26
1939	629	148	23	12	—	183	59	—	79	—	—	—	—	673	44
1940	673	145	22	15	—	182	54	—	84	—	—	—	—	714	41
1941	714	138	15	13	—	166	68	—	86	—	—	—	—	736	22
1942	736	128	21	9	—	158	78	—	81	—	—	—	—	735	—1
1943	735	121	19	20	—	160	63	—	91	—	—	—	—	743	8
1944	743	161	17	12	—	190	71	—	103	—	—	—	—	758	15
1945	758	132	18	25	—	175	86	—	112	—	—	—	—	735	—23
1946	735	153	27	15	—	195	99	—	74	—	—	—	—	756	21
1947	756	140	34	11	—	185	92	—	108	—	—	—	—	742	—14
1948	742	161	35	22	20	238	82	9	122	—	—	—	—	756	—21
1949	756	180	32	16	20	248	83	9	168	—	—	—	—	733	—21
1950	733	178	23	29	57	287	70	39	180	91	60	25	4	713	—20
1951	713	133	31	24	75	263	64	46	139	58	36	35	10	702	—11

APPENDIX XXIII

SUMMARY OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE INSPECTING FIELD FORCE FOR THE YEAR 1951—52.

Routine work done by the Inspecting Field Force and other staff during the period April 1st 1951, to March 31st 1952, continued along the usual lines and included the following:—

- (a) House inspection.
- (b) Mosquito survey work.
- (c) Quarantine and port sanitation.
- (d) Investigation of nuisances and work in connection with the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.

2. *House inspection.* Under this head, general house-to-house inspection work was carried out at regular intervals each month in localities selected in each of the various parishes. Government-owned buildings, institutions and school premises were also inspected during the period under review.

3. It was observed that in some respects there have been improvements during the past year. These improvements have been gradual and progress appears somewhat slow as a result. On the other hand, it was also observed that in other respects, certain conditions which existed during the previous years had remained unchanged.

4. Reference is being made especially to the improper disposal of refuse from premises which is still the major nuisance encountered, especially in the rural areas. Although it was noted that efforts have been made on the part of some householders to maintain their premises in a satisfactory state at all times it can be clearly seen that further education of the population and continued vigilance are absolutely necessary if a general improvement is to be shown where this phase of sanitation is concerned.

5. Water closets, pit closets, privy middens, pails and pit holes, typical sanitary conveniences allowed by the law were in evidence on the majority of premises visited. There were still a number of premises seen which did not have any satisfactory sanitary arrangements.

6. A comparison of the figures for nuisances associated with sanitary conveniences in 1950—51, with those of 1951—52, would hardly give a correct indication of the general aspect where the maintenance of sanitary conveniences is concerned. This statement may be explained by the fact that many of the areas inspected during the period 1951—52, were not included in those inspected during the previous year.

7. In some of the localities visited, some types of sanitary conveniences were seen to be more prominent than others met with in corresponding localities visited during the previous year. Nevertheless there were indications in some cases of a growing consciousness of the need for better maintenance of sanitary conveniences.

8. Structural defects in latrines on individual premises are gradually being corrected, and at the schools, it was observed that the water carriage system is rapidly displacing the dry conservancy system formerly in use.

9. The bye-laws of the majority of the parishes state that "sanitary arrangements should be erected and maintained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Health in the parish" and it would be to some advantage if the authorities for the time being in these parishes would insist on owners of premises, especially where these are being let, to provide better sanitary arrangements than now obtain in some areas.

10. Mosquito breeding in water receptacles has been subject to seasonal variations. During the rainy months when containers are placed under eaves to collect rain water, the incidence is greatest. The number of premises on which mosquitoes were found breeding has shown an increase, and this has been due principally to the fact that disposal of waste water was not as satisfactory as could be desired. There is room for some improvement here.

11. Many of the localities in which inspections were carried out could be regarded in the light of purely agricultural communities. Nevertheless it was seen that in most cases more manure was being retained on premises than appeared absolutely essential for the ordinary needs of some individual householders. The bye-laws governing the removal of manure from premises at least once per fortnight appears to be honoured more in the breach than in the observance and consequently large accumulations were to be seen on many premises in several of the districts.

12. If fly-breeding is to be kept under better control, the public health aspect must take precedence over the commercial, where the retention of manure on premises is concerned.

13. *Mosquito Survey Work.* Routine inspection of the known water areas in the several parishes was carried out at regular intervals during each month of the year. It was apparent in some parishes that mosquito control work was limited to the stocking of ponds and other collections with mosquito destroying fish and leaving out the other important phases of grass cleaning and oil treatment.

14. The difficulty of obtaining labour has been given as the reason for a certain amount of neglect where grass cleaning work was concerned, but as has been suggested in several interim reports, wherever general grass cleaning work is impracticable for one reason or another, efforts should be made to carry out marginal cleaning at regular intervals.

15. In the parishes of St. Michael and St. Andrew, regular mosquito control work is still being maintained. In some of the other parishes however, very little is being done in the way of carrying out general control measures on a larger scale than has been done during the last two years.

16. *Culex* mosquitoes are still very prevalent in the various parts of the island but no *Anopheles* mosquitoes have been found breeding in any of the areas inspected during the year.

17. *Quarantine and Port Sanitation.* Deratisation work in the Port was carried out by the staff attached to the Inspectors department and that under the Health Officer (Port). Weekly inspection of schooners berthed in the inner basin of the carenage has been carried out and poison baits have been laid aboard those not due for fumigation, but still showing signs of rat infestation. Thirty-five schooners were fumigated during the period under review.

18. On the instructions of the Director of Medical Services all schooners arriving from the neighbouring islands have been treated with D.D.T. residual spray solution as a further safeguard against disease carrying mosquitoes and other insects.

19. During the period July 16th 1951, to March 31st 1952, fifty-one vessels have been treated. Treatment is done once every six months and so far, twenty-six of these ships have been sprayed a second time.

20. Four hundred and seventy-six (476) operations of contact spraying have been carried out also aboard schooners and motor vessels before these were allowed to berth alongside the quay.

21. In connection with the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases, wherever in the opinion of the Director, it was deemed expedient, instructions were issued to carry out disinfection or residual spraying as the circumstances required.

22. Complaints referred to the Department re fly, mosquito, and other nuisances were also given special attention and abatements effected wherever it was practicable at the time.

23. Some details of the summary of work done by the department are set out as follows :—

(a) *Inspections*

Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	17,261
Water closets	..	..	..	..	1,328
Pit closets	..	..	..	..	8,112
Pail closets	..	..	..	..	1,889
Pails, buckets	..	..	..	..	725

Pit holes	..	..	..	..	..	3,386
Privy middens	..	..	..	..	..	79
Using in common	..	..	..	..	..	1,293
Premises with animals	..	..	..	..	..	6,423
Urinals to stables	..	..	..	..	..	2,037
Manure heaps	..	..	..	..	..	1,087
Water receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	2,398
Surface wells	..	..	..	..	..	179

(b) *Nuisances*

Full pit closets	..	..	..	..	..	158
Insanitary pit closets	..	..	..	..	..	24
Full and/or insanitary pails	..	..	..	..	..	159
Full and/or insanitary pit holes	..	..	..	..	..	57
Insanitary privy middens	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premises without sanitary arrangements	..	..	..	..	..	95
Premises with discarded tins, bottles, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	973
Structurally defective latrines	..	..	..	..	..	251
Manure heaps found breeding flies	..	..	..	..	..	427
Premises on which mosquitoes were found breeding	..	..	..	..	..	316
Premises on which animals were being kept contrary to law	..	..	..	..	..	49

24. *Rat Destruction*

No. of rats caught in traps	..	..	..	..	..	2,212
No. of rats certified to have been destroyed by poison baits laid	..	..	..	..	..	2,166
No. of rats certified to have been destroyed by fumigation	..	..	..	..	..	191
No. of mice destroyed by traps, poison baits and fumigation	..	..	..	..	..	1,517
No. of poison baits laid	..	..	..	..	..	28,011

